INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

The Scripture saith "the liberal soul shall be made fat." Our friend Capy must surely get fat, if there be any virtue in fine melons, &c. &c. We acknowledge the corn also.

OTIt is said the Democrats have a majority of five in the Kentucky convention to amend the constitution. We do not know whether this be correct not having seen a statement on the subject in any Kentucky paper. No list, no calculation, nor even a guess. Will the Louisville Democrat, Ky. Flag, Frankfort Yeoman, or Henderson Banner, tell us how stand the figures ! Don't all speak at once.

FIRE INSURANCE.-We are glad to learn that our friend Van Houten's insurance on his dwelling house has been promptly paid him, by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, to whose advertisement, through tally impracticable and visionary, while at the same their agents, Davis & Ray, in this day's paper, we invite the attention of those who do not wish to wake up some of these nights and find themselves ruined and social !" by a fire.

few days ago with a lot of peaches. We didn't keep upon the course pursued by the Indiana State Sentithem long enough to measure them, and it is well nel in regard to the question of the extension of slaenough perhaps that we did not, for they were so very. We are condemned, of course, for our suplarge our readers would think we were hoaxing them port of freedom; and because we cannot agree to the if the actual measurement and weight should have extension of "an evil, political, moral and social." been given. They were perfect monsters, finely We are also condemned because we do not subscribe flavored, and no ways hard to take, though we should to what the Journal affirms was the doctrine of the think their equal would be hard to find. We think Nicholson Letter, to-wit : that the application of the he called them the Morris rare-ripe.

THE SPENCER COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE.-We learn from an authentic source that the seat of Mr. John W. Graham, the gentleman returned as elected Representative of Spencer county in the next General Assembly, will be contested by Mr. W. D. Richardson, the opposing candidate. We do not know the precise grounds of the contest, but we learn that Mr. Richardson's right to the seat can be shown to be incontrovertible. The vote was returned to the Secretary of State's office for Graham 553, for Richardson 530. Mr. Graham is a whig and Mr. Richardson a democrat.

From the Journal.

MR. EDITOR :- What 'I' is it that makes so many tical power" between the North and the South. suggestions to the next Legislature in the last "Sentinel ?" Can it be one of the editors of that paper, eschewing the editorial we, for the occasion, or is it his communication ? Q IN THE CORNER.

The signature in the communication alluded to, was accidentally left out by the printers. We hope "Resolved, That the institution of slavery ought not to be introduced into any territory where it does this information will relieve the solicitude of the

28th inst. He has been in bad health for some time. of twenty-four,-the whole body numbering 150. of their vile detraction has fallen a victim to their the same doctrine. infamous persecution.

We copy to-day the letter of Gen. Cass, which he reaffirms the doctrines of his Nicholson letter upon the subject of slavery in the territories. He repeats his opinion that slavery cannot exist in free territories except under the sanctions of positive law- this, more than to any other one thing, that we owe that there is no danger that the people of the territo- the unprecedented - victory which we have just ries will so sanction its existence—that congress achieved in this State,—a victory unexcelled by that ought not to interfere with the question one way or the gained in any other, in which elections have recently other-and in such an event, slavery is just as effectu- been held. And we have not only the glory of a ally excluded from California and New Mexico, great triumph to exult over,-we have something without as with the "Wilmot Proviso" restriction. better! We have peace and harmony within our He goes even a little further than he went in his borders, which make us invincible. We stand in Nicholson letter, by expressing a pretty decided such an attitude of moral strength, that even thouopinion against the constitutionality of the Wilmot sands of whigs, so far from expressing regret that proviso or any similar restriction, instead of content- we have triumphed, admit and affirm, that we have ing himself with the expression of doubts as to its thus triumphed because we were right on this great

Presidency."-Indiana Journal.

How does this accord with Gen. Taylor's own state- what it repeatedly calls the "moderate ground, prements-That he would not be the President of a party viously sanctioned by them, that the Wilmot provi--that he would receive as soon the nomination of the so was unconstitutional." These charges only prove Democratic as the whig party-that he thanked the the ignorance or the dishonesty of the Journal. The Native Americans, so called, for nominating him ! democracy of this State neither entered into nor pro-And divers other expressions of a similar import? posed any "coalition" whatever. They issued their And what becomes of the thousand times reiterated own platform, and challenged public scrutiny, and assertions of the whig press, all calculated to deceive public approval, upon that basis alone. They never the people into his support because he was not the occupied what the Journal calls the "moderate candidate of any party? And what becomes of the ground" that a law against the extension of slavery Journal's own former deliberate assertion,-that "A was unconstitutional. Nor did any Democratic Naregard for whig principles forbids the NOMINATION of tional Convention ever enunciate such a dogma. The perhaps learn why, even after it fell into the traces, John Van Buren's recent untrue declaration, would that the little thumb concern of this city has fore- now be true; "the National democratic party would stalled it as a government "organ."

Take the Indiana election all in all—the strong efforts of whiggery to carry the State, and with it to The Journal winds up, with a string of its charac-

of time" we should improve upon it. The people -formerly they were a little more open in their dewhat they think of the removal of Joe Lane.

last made by the Journal, is this:

false to his professions in regard to stavery, we defy his de-famers to establish by reliable testimony. The bill spoken opposing the Wilmot proviso with equal violence. of by the 'Sentinel,' introduced by Dr. Palfrey, was intended as an unconditional abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, without regard to the rights of those persons when it is only visited upon the democracy. in the District who hold that species of property."

the bill, not as to its passage. And Smith was con- ing, which it vituperates. It has possessed the powveniently absent, as in other similar instances. Had er to lessen it; to persuade Southern men of both parthe leave been given, the bill of course would have ties, to recede from ultra and untenable grounds, and been subject to amendment. We fear the Journal to resume a course more liberal and conciliatory. skims over other particulars as hastily as it has evi- But this, however beneficial it might be to the country, dently done in this case. But the subject is hardly would not be profitable to the Journal as a whig parworth pursuing, for Mr. Smita is unequivocally tizan. Hence its present unpatriotic and dishonest shelved, by the fiat of his own constituents, and they course. Southern, as well as Northern, democrats, know how to keep him shelved, notwithstanding the we hope will be sensible enough to see this. apologies and entreaties of the Journal.

THE SCALPEL, a Journal of Health, adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of will agree to extend slavery into free territory. If

gative medicines; villainy of the pill venders; re-

Published at 25 cents per number.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

Slavery and Whiggery.

The Louisville Journal is well known to be the most influential, as it is the most infamous, of all the Whig Organs of the Mississippi Valley.

In its daily edition of August 21 and 22, its leading articles are devoted to the subject of slavery. It takes the bold ground, in these articles, that, the doctrine of slave emancipation is in every respect totime, it admits, that it has "held, and has endeavored to maintain, that slavery is an evil, POLITICAL, MORAL

Our friend, Mr. P. Howland, presented us a subject, the same paper devotes a leading editorial, Jeffersonian anti-slavery ordinance to new territory, is unconstitutional,-for this is what we understand

> the Journal to mean by the Wilmot proviso. As to the peculiar form of words constituting the are mere "goat's wool;" one Congress may enact, another may repeal them. But the principle involved in the question of the extension of slavery to free territory is a very different thing, and something more than "goat's wool." It involves not only the mere matter of enslaving negroes, but the matter also of the representation of capital in the general government, and of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject in any way. Still more: it involves what Southern men call the "balance of poli-

Our course upon this subject during the past canvass, is fully justified by the following resolutions, some one else who has forgotten to put a signature to passed by the Democratic State Convention, held on the 8th of January last, viz:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as New Mexico and Journal and its correspondent. Has it anything to California are, in fact and in law, free territories, it offer against the suggestions made by our correspon- is the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction of of 1800 or 1812. And has a commodore or a lieu- a Senator from a free-soil State, like Cass, supporting slavery within their limits."

The doctrine of these resolutions had been previ-Patrick Collins, late surveyor of the port of ously acted upon and enforced by the democratic Cincinnati, died at his residence in that city on the members of the Legislature, comprising a majority

Excessive business anxiety, on account of matters | If our position be antagonistic to that of General growing out of his settlement with the government Cass,-(a point we shall not now argue)-it is in acfor large sums of money of which he was the depos- cordance with that authoritatively assumed and deitary by virtue of his office, together with the outcry clared by the democracy of this State. The Louisraised by the whigs, charging him with being a de- ville Journal admits this, and further, it says, that faulter, &c., probably hastened his death. We hope "Locofoco orators and Locofoco editors in the free they now enjoy pleasant reflections, since the subject States are generally engaged" in laboring to enforce

> The Louisville Journal will not deny either, that so far as ourselves and our party are concerned in this State, the adoption at an early day, and the adherence to sound doctrine upon this question, was question. Thus have we gained a double victory !

"Gen. Taylor became the whig candidate for the The Louisville Journal succeingly charges the demorracy of this State with having formed a coalition The above is a deliberate statement of our neighbor. with the Free-Soilers, and with having abandoned Gen. Taylor?" Comment is unnecessary. It may last one expressly refused to do so; and if it had not, be dissolved," and would be in the predicament of

gain members of Congress sufficient to make the teristic vituperation, upon the alleged inconsistency House of Representatives in Congress whig-the of the democrats upon this subject, in the free States open bribe offered to the leading men by Truman and slave States. Suppose that all it says on this Smith, and the triumph is one of the most glorious, with the exception of that of Tennessee, we have chronicled during the reign of the present adminis- worse fix ? No intelligent man will pretend to deny it. A great many of the free State whigs profess to And if it were to do over again "about this period be not only Wilmot provisoists, but abolitionists also, ache to let old Taylor and his lying minions know clarations, than since the election of Taylor,-though they profess to believe that he would approve of the Wilmot proviso. But what is their attitude in the C. B. SMITH.-The State Journal again comes to slave States? Look at them in Kentucky, for examthe defence of this gentleman,-affirming that it is ple, with the Louisville Journal at their head, opvoluntary on its own part. The only important point posing, with all their might, even the prospective emancipation recommended by Mr. Clay, and which "That Mr. Smith, last winter, or at any other time, proved would postpone the consummation fifty years; and

The great object of the Louisville Journal is, if it The question was, upon granting leave to introduce be able, to increase the difference of opinion and feel-

The Louisville Journal knows, as well as we do, that a majority of the people of the free States never quackery. New York: edited by Edward A. Dixon, it be a "point of honor" with the South to carry it there, it is not only a "point of honor" but of "con-Contents of August number: Abuse of the lancet; science" with the people of the North, not to permit life sketches of eminent New York physicians; pur- it to go. They never will voluntarily assent to the markable instances of the effects of the imagination extension, of what slaveholders themselves admit on the child before birth; treatment of pulmonary it to be, "an evil, political, moral and social." diseases by inhalation; the sense of taste; wine ver- Talk of old "platforms" as you will, the power of sus water: esthetical, historical, religious, and phys- party affiliation cannot be made strong enough to iological; the cholera and its treatment; abortion-ism, its anatomical and physiological consequences, tions in matters of principle. Nor is this question an "old" one, nor capable of being settled

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

by indefinite tests. It is a new question, and one An Important Letter from Gen. Cass. gal and moral right, is doomed. It is this very cowlor, will entail destruction upon it in the end.

The Navy.

To the Editor of the Union : word of the world; when the Corsair struck her was in this instance, and yet they spurned him as an bloody flag to the stars, and the Guerriere lay a pow- enemy.

Was it because the navy had but little political infuence, and could not be of service to either party during the last election, that it was sent away without a proper acknowledgment of its bravery and its was not; and yet it looks terribly like it.

shame,-true to their appropriate vocation of Lick- success which one might be expected to have who spittles to Taylor,-are publishing the grossest false- should attempt to dam up the Mississippi with a division of the democratic party, was unfortunately law so that postmasters shall not be allowed to frank State might be pardonable, in some degree, for such newspapers. Hear Fitz Henry, the Hog Drover : a course; but we can conceive of nothing more disgraceful here. It only proves that the whig editors of Indiana, as a class, are below those of any State

Their slanderous lies against Lane, will probably find some believers abroad, though few at home,none, where Lane is best known. We shall, in good time, notice these slanders in detail, and show their tions, &c. If such is the fact that such publication falsity. Our object now is merely to introduce the has been made, you will please have it corrected as following notice of Gen. Lane's character, which no such authority. was published some months ago, and the author of which was not warped by partizan malevolence.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

If I were to select a fine specimen of a backwoodsman (says Cist's Advertiser,) it should be Joseph Lane. I would take a foreigner, if in my power, 50 miles to visit Lane, as an admirable illustration of the workings of our political and social institutions. I know nothing of his early history, and presume to be that of thousands in the west. I know him only as a farmer and wood merchant, on the banks of the Ohio, in which character I first made his acquain- ness have the newspapers to criticise the "second tance. He came on board the S. B. Andrew Jack- Washington." Give 'em ginger, Zachary ! son, to receive pay for a lot of wood sold the boat. and was introduced to me by Capt. Eckert. He wore a blanket coat, and his general appearance was that of a backwoodsman, but I had not conversed with him five minutes, before I set him down as a man of

Later and more intimate acquaintance confirmed

about him those elements of character, which in all times of difficulty prompts every one to rally, instinctions to understand that it can't, from this time forward, hope for no guarantees within their tively, around him as a leader. This has been the borders .- Hamilton, O., Telegraph. case in early days, when lawless men infested the river border. Whether on shore or among boatmen Gen. Taylor should allow a man, who rendered such on the river, Lane was a man relied on to keep such important aid to him when in Mexico, to be removed men in order, and he was always found equal to every emergency. I would select him for the office before any other man I know, if I had the appointment | thing this administration has done, nor can we be at

justified the penetrative judgment of Mr. Owen. eyes of the eight powers which now control the des-Lane has developed qualities which place him in the times of his nation. What right, then, had Gon. front rank of military service.

Hoosier General ? Ah! said the President, with a quiet smile, Mr. Owen, you are safe out of that scrape !

which may not be dodged. The party that fears to In the Washington Union of the 7th instant, will grapple with it, and to settle it upon the basis of le- be found a most interesting and important letter from Gen. Cass addressed to Thomas Ritchie, Esq., one of ardice and dishonesty which, though giving the whig Gen. Cass was the defeated candidate of the Democthe editors of that paper. Looking to the fact that party temporary success by the nomination of Tay- racy of the nation, for the Presidency, at the last contest, and that he has recently been elected to the United States Senate, from Michigan, one of the free States growing out of the North-west Territory, this letter is really the most surprising political document ex-Permit me, as a friend to justice, to call the atten- tant. It is surprising, because it is a letter from a United tion of Congress to its neglect of the navy, and its States Senator, repesenting a free-soil, Democratic partial legislation in favor of the army at the close of State, and advocating most ultra southern principles On the 24th of the same month, following up this the Mexican war-a war in which both branches of on the subject of slavery it denies the right of Conour military service were engaged, and where all gress to legislate at all for the territories, on this subwere heroes and worthy of the laurel. The Mexican ject-proclaiming all such legislation unconstitutional var was not a war of prizes. Mexico had neither and unjust to the south. The precedents of legislanavy nor commerce; and, with a few miserable ex- tion already had, at different times in the history of ceptions, the captures made by our navy were entirely our country, beginning at the Ordinance of 1787, and valueless. The train of wagons that bore the silver | coming up to the admission of Oregon, in 1847, are from one city in the wake of the conqueror, is sup | declared to be precedents that have gone on, silentand posed to have exceeded the value of all the prizes unquestioned to the present day." We cannot miscaptured by our fleets in the Mexican war; and yet, take the meaning of Gen. Cass. He snys, in one while the navy watched the shore, and joined land sentence: "If Congress have not the power, as I beexpeditions carrying the war into the interior, fight- lieve they have not, in common, with a large portion ing, bleeding and dying-the pompon and blue jacket of the people, it becomes worse than useless, by betogether-the army has received promotion, brevets, extra pay, and land warrants, and the navy has had olson letter went a great way for the south-but not expressive silence and cruel neglect. Is this right? so far as this-as it only advocated non-interference, s it honest ! Is it worthy of our country or the age on account of justice and policy, without touching up-Wilmot proviso, we care nothing about them: they in which we live! Twenty years ago I was a sub- on the constitutionality of the matter. The present ordinate officer in the civil branch of our navy; now, avowal places Gen. Cass at no half-way house, but I am entirely separated from it, and am supposed, throws him at once among the ultra southern politibecause I will not palliate its abuses, to be its enemy. cians, save and except that he will not go for disunion. Friend or enemy, as it is right or wrong, I cannot, as | Seeing them things, and looking to the manner in an American citizen, look on with cold indifference, which he was treated by the south, at the last Presiand see merit unrewarded and valor forgotten. How dential contest, we are bound to say that we are lost long is it since the navy became such an unpopular in wonder, between his excess of zeal in their behalf, institution? Was it so in the wars with Algiers and and their callous ingratitude, that set it all at nought, Morocco, with Tunis and Tripoli! Was it so when by rejecting and spurning him indignantly, as a canthe La Vengeance went down in the midnight fight; didate for the presidency. Surely, if ever the south when the Good Man Richard became the household found a northern man with southern principles, it

> erless wreck upon the sea? Oh no. Nor would it Our wonder on this head is only exceeded by anothse so now, if our nation had been engaged in battle er wonder, which is, how he, above all others, enterwith a first-rate foreign power. Beating along a shipless shore; breasting the surf of inaccessible Senator from a free-soil State! But not only is he coasts; wrestling with northers; warping up pesti- elected by a free-soil State, and by free-soil democratlential rivers; pent up in narrow quarters; and obliged to take to another element to fight the foe-- principles in the U. S. Senate when he shall take his ur present navy performed more labor, endured more seat! Will he, under the circumstances, do it? We fatigue, suffered more sickness, and sustained more do not see how it is possible, after his declaration in losses of men in the war with Mexico, than the navy this letter to his friend Ritchie. When we thus see tenant been breveted or promoted ? Has a petty offi- ultra southern doctrines about slavery, in defiauce of er received a certificate of merit -- a midshipman a his constituents, and at the same time, in our own sword, or a seaman a gratuity in money! How dif- State, a neighboring one, with slave institutions esferent the case in the land forces! There the brevets tablished, find a Senator blamed by some of his conand the promotions were like "leaves in Vallam- stituents for leaving towards free soilism, we hardly brosa." There, certificates of merit, like the patents know how to reconcile such inconsistencies. When of the Legion of Honor, were everywhere to be seen. Cass, from free Michigan, goes for slavery, and Ben-There, land was given for each enlistment, in case of Ton, from the slave State of Missouri, goes for free onorable discharge, by death or otherwise, from the soil in territories, we find no known rule in politics service; and there three months' extra pay was al- whereby to recoacile such singular differences between owed from the outgoing general to the drammer boy | these States and their Senators .- St. Louis Union.

Old Zack will "swar" a little yet,-when much provoked! He has declared war upon the whole newspaper tribe : he was recently heard to express promptitude? I hope not. I feel confident that it the elegant and classical sentiment, that "he didn't care a d-n for a't the newspapers in the United States !" (the State Journal included we suppose of course.) Old Uncle Toby doubtless thinks his oppo-Many of the miserable Whig papers of this sition will kill about three quarters of the newspa-State, as devoid of decency as they are insensible to pers in the country. He will have about the same hoods and slanders against Gen. Lane, in the hope hand-barrow! The old fellow's 2d Assistant Postof justifying the meanness of the man, who, by the master General has been instructed to construe the elected to the Presidency. Whig papers out of this letters containing money to pay subscriptions to

> POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1849. Sir :- The Postmaster General has received a letter from the Postmaster at Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., saying that he had noticed a publication in the "Louisville Journal," that postmasters were authorized to frank letters to publishers of newspapers and other periodicals, enclosing money to pay subscrippublicly as it has been made-as postmasters have

FITZ HENRY WARREN,

Second Assistant P. M. Gen. To Thomas J. Rend, P. M. Louisville, Ky. Here the construction of a law of long standing is reversed by a single dash of Fitz's pen, with as little ceremony as though the authority in question had not been by common consent conceded to postmasters since the passage of the present post-office law! Go it, Uncle Toby! Go it, Fitz! What busi-

Public Sentiment--- Gen. Lanc.

Gen. LANE, gallant old Jo-the noble hearted leader whom his brave men delighted to call the "Marien of the war"-has been removed by the present "Heroic administration" (!) from the governormy judgment, and in his late military career in Mex- ship of Oregon. This was done after the reception ico, he has shone conspicuous for gallantry and good of intelligence that Mexican whiggery had been conduct, even in the galaxy of heroes which the war swept from old Jo's state, as chaff is scattered by the with Mexico has brought to public notice. It may whirlwind. The deep chagrin felt by the cabinet upnot be amiss to state, how he obtained his military on thus being let down by the true-hearted democracy appointment, taken, as he was, from the farm, to of Indiana, could only work itself off in exhibitions When it became the duty of the President to make of petty spite against a distinguished Indiana demothe appointment of Brigadier General, it was felt by every western member of Congress to be a prize for his constituents. Probably some fifty names had been handed in to the President accordingly. Robert Dale was not the cause of his removal, what was? Does he lack the "essential prerequisites?" No Whig dare say it. Did he not cover himself with glory as with a mantle, by his intrepid bearing during his Owen, in whose district Lane resides, entertaining no such local pride, would probably not have fornished it proper and just for Gen. Taylor—who gained the any name, but for a suggestion to that effect, from capital which made him president, on the same theaone of the Indiana Senators. "Who do you intend tre-to thus proscribe for opinion's sake, a brother in recommending ?" "Why," said Mr. Owen, "I had arms! Is this the magnanimity of a soldier? or is not thought of offering a name. There are no appli- it rather the act of a vindictive and mean-spirite cations to me from my own district, but if you think man, who cannot understand the nature of that "nice it due to it, to offer a name, I shall hand in that of sense of honor" which so peculiarly distinguished the profession of arms? We look upon the removal of The Senator approved of the choice, and it was ac- Gen. Lane by Gen. Taylor as a violation of honor, cordingly suggested. The President, as usual, said and whether the responsibility of the act rests with he would give it is favorable consideration. A few the executive directly or his advisers, he is equally days afterwards, Mr. Owen was transacting some disgraced by it. It it has been done by Taylor him-private business at the White House. After it was self, then is there no excuse for him. If by the cabithrough—"By the bye, Mr. Owen," observed the Pre-sident, "I shall have to appoint your friend Lane to disgraceful in the eyes of all honest men, for he has the Brigadier Generalship. I hope you have well not the manliness to assume a power for the exercise considered your recommendation, for the office is a of which the country holds him responsible. We very responsible one." "I know nothing," replied Mr. Owen, "of Lane's military talents, but there are they do not in addition to what they have already

anything it may do. The greater the service a man Lane was appointed. The sequel is history and has rendered his country the more odious is he in the Lane, or his friends, to expect that he would be re-When the news of the battle of Buena Vista tained as Governor of Oregon? Had he taken the reached Washington, Mr. Owen called on President side against his country, as it is said his successo did, then there might have been some hope for him; Well, sir, exclaimed he, what do you think of our but he fought on the wrong side to please the "Second Washington's' cabinet, and consequently he has been made to feel their wrath. "There is a good time coming."-Mt. Vernon, O , Banner.

[Volume 1XNumber 12.3

The Sub-Treasury.

The Washington Republic has an article or two every day, about the apprehended loss of \$155,000 of government money, by Mr. Denby, U. S. Agent at Marseilles, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Osborne, of Richmond, Va. We are quite willing that every such defalcation or less should be exposed in all its deformity, and the blame made to rest where it belongs. Blame there must be,-perhaps in more places than one. Let the lash be applied, and the law be enforced against the sureties of the delinquent. And if fraud or villany can be proved against any of the parties, let them suffer as they deserve.

S) far, we respond to the sentiments of the Republie. But when it seeks, on so narrow a basis, to build an argument against the Sub-Treasury, it fails of its object entirely. We know of no way by which money can be drawn from the Treasury and applied to public objects, without being passed through somebody's hands. In this respect, the Sub-Treasury system does not differ from that which preceded it. It may be better guarded, or it may not. One or two losses have occurred since it went into operation, through the unfaithfulness or misapplied confidence of agents, and many occurred before from the same cause. Here then is no ground of boasting on either side. Under any system, receiving and disbursing officers must be employed, and under any system some of them may prove dishonest or incompetent. Under any system the sureties may be found insufficient, &c.

But this is no good reason why the public money should not be guarded from loss in other ways. The great sources of loss, under the old system, were the depreciation of bank notes and the failure of banks. These are entirely obviated under the Sub-Treasury system. The extent of the public loss from these sources, will be seen by the following statement, derived from a report of Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, to the U. S. Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, on the 11th of February, 1841:

Loss estimated by the Treasury Depart-ment on the depreciation of Bank notes received prior to 1837, - \$5,500,000 Loss appearing on the books of the Trea-ury by Banks as depositories, prior to 1837, - - - -

Loss estimated by using Banks as depositories since 1837, - - -Loss estimated on Bank notes taken, and not redeemed prior to 1837, - -Loss estimated on Bank notes taken, and not redeemed since 1837.

Computed interest on do. to 1841, - 8,872,000

- \$6,620,000

Total loss to the people by the use of Banks and Bank notes for government

Aggregate, - -

purposes, - - - \$15,492,000 Now we submit that in order to make good its argument from experience, against the Sub-Treasury system, the Republic should exhibit losses under it, bearing some sort of proportion to the above, taking into view the length of time during which that system has been in operation, and the amount of money collected and disbursed. At least, it should show a loss of one dollar, or one cent, by any of those features of the Sub-Treasury system which distinguish it from other systems. If the Republic cannot do this, it may as well hang up its fiddle .- N. Y. Jour.

THE VAN BURENS-FATHER AND SON .- Nonh tells the following funny stories of the sage of Kinderhook and his hopeful son Prince John-

The world is angry with Mr. Van Boren for having led his son into this political morass, but we rather think that the son has led the father into the quagmire. When John established the Albany Atlas to put down the Argus-the thing of all others which has made the present muss in the party-the old gentleman went up to Albany from Kinderhook to re-monstrate with John, and to preach caution, mildness, and forbearance. He saw what would grow out of it, and admonished the son to be careful and not get into a fight with the Argus. Young Hotspur heard him out with his usual amiability, and said in reply-"My dear sir, I have the greatest respect for your opinion, your experience, and your judgment; but what the d-l do you know of politics?" There is no doubt the old gentleman had great confidence in John's talent, but not in his discretion, and they have no secrets from each other.

The Van Buren family are all dreadful sleepers; they sit up half the night, and lay in bed until noon. A droll scene occurred once at Washington when Mr. Van Buren was Vice President. He laid in bed so late that he could not reach the Senate at twelve o'clock, to call that honorable body to order. Lamenting his sleepy propensity to John, he declared that there must be a reform—they all slept too late. "Let's make a bargain," said John. "The first who rises shall call the other up, with leave to pull the delinquent out of bed if not up in time."

"Agreed !" said the old gentleman. One night John sat up playing brag with a parcel of roysterers until the morning's sun darted its rays through the green blinds. "Bless me!" said he, "why it's 8 o'clock. I must go and call the old gentleman up." John went to his own room, made his toilet, and then went into his father's bed-room.

"Hallo! do you know how late it is, father!"
Past 8 o'clock. Come, tumble up!" "Oh, John! let me sleep a little longer."

"Not a minute. You remember the bargain." So he rolled the old gentleman into his blanket and sheet, deposited him very gently on the floor and left

One thing is certain between the old and young magicians, they distrust each other's quickness, aptness and discrimination. Some time ago there was a caucus at Flagg's, at Albany, to talk over political matters. Col. Young, John Van Buren, the ex-President, with other leading men, were present. Mr. Van Buren, as usual, was preaching caution, conciliation and moderation to all John's propositions. "There," said John to one of the party, "I told you he was an old Hunker. He aip't sound!"

FRAUD ON BRITISH RAILROADS .- The corruption practised in the management of British railroad corporations is found to have been so enormous that the people of all classes are shocked and astonished. Hudson is, perhaps, the most magnificent of the persons so far exposed, but he appears to have had a great number of emulators, among whom it must have been exceedingly difficult to maintain his supremacy. We notice the winding up of one concern which had been projected under the auspices of this worthy gentleman, but he did not participate in its organization, because one of the principal confederates demurred to Mr. Hudson's conditions, which were that he should have 40,000 shares of the stock set spart for him, and that he should have the apnument of the directors, and his own secretary. This project seems to have been altogether a model affair of its kind. It was set on foot by a bankrupt attorney in 1845, with a nominal capital of \$15,000, 000 in 120,000 shares. Stock enough was allotted to raise \$160,000, which was entirely spent without

any results. At a recent investigation into the affairs of the York and Newcastle rood, of which Mr. Hudson was chairman, it appears that he corruptly applied \$900,-000 of the funds of the company, which had not yet been recovered from him, and that he had been made to disgorge \$350,000 of his appropriations. Directors testified that they knew there was gross if not fraudulent mismanagement going on, but they knew it would be useless to attempt to stem the torrent of Mr. Hudson's popularity. And they were the less disposed to disturb Cerebus at his meals, because they occasionally received sops themselves.

Bulwer, the novelist, is now satisfied that Eugene Aram was innocent of the charge of murder, and makes the amende honorable in the edition of his popular novel of that name, now publishing with his other works. Although Aram was an accomplice in the robbery of Clarke, Bulwer is convinced, with many eminent lawyers, after going over all the evidence, that he is otherwise innocent, and says: "I have accordingly so shaped his confession to Walter."

Latest from the Placers-Another Letter from one of the IPhoys.

We published the first letter of the following correspondent of the New York Times. It is proper we should give his second epistle " of course."

BANK OF SANTYCLAUS. UPPER CALIFORNIA, May 17, 1849.5

Eddyturs of the Sunday Times: - I bleve I told ou in my last letter 'bout Gineral Persevere Smith's oclamashuns agin furrenirs. There's bin a diffikulty between him an' major part of the minors, sense then. He wanted to rivet a tacks on the furren minors, and they woodent submit to the imposition. O, there was an orful time! He told 'em he was the Konkeror of Contraries, and woodent submit to no contradiction. He also shode 'em the authority of he government, an' ast 'em if they'd dispute that ? They said no, they woodent dispute nuthin; but they'd dig as much gold as they'd a mind too, and if he interfered with their siftin, his own sand 'ud soon

The rush to the diggins continues, and the provisiona is getting skarse, so much so that fat men begins to be regarded with avarishs eyes. Infants, if plump, roodent be safe, an some of the fellers look at the two or three young wimmen we have in the settlenent jest as if they wanted to eat 'em. Appetite's no respecter of persons, as a young man from St. Joseph's who ett his grandmother on the plains, remarked to me the other day. "The old 'coman," says he, 'was dry, very dry, but there's no sarse like hunger. and without intendin to make game of old age, I must say, she tasted like venson.

The injuns has been troublesome lately. The licker havin given out, the darned red skins refused to dig. and we had to lam 'em; whereupon they got sausy and fit with us. In coarse we used 'em up, and new the cussed ungrateful devils wont come near us. Aint it too bad, seein how weve done for 'em. But it's so all the world over. I've a good mind never to make an aboridginee drunk again, or act the part of a chrystin by any o' the vile mule stealing, lasso throw-

ing, skull skinnin, copper heads again while I live. We have noose by the Californy steamer that a mense quantity of grub and spirits is cummin out from the States. If we get it in time we mean to have a glorious blow out on the Fourth of July. Altho we have found a temporary hum in Californy, we feel cheap when we reflect upon the dear ones we left behind. Sometimes a man of family dreams that he is agin with his wife and children, but in the morning the delushen vanishes, and he finds himself still in a Pacific State. Others who left the partners of their buszums, fancyin they had cause for jealosey, would willingly dubble the Horn to clasp them in their arms wunce more.

As I menshund in my last letter I have akwired suffishent welth, an long for the sweets of connubial bliss. Love is stronger than Capidity. At present, my effeckshuns embrace wimmen generally, when I get hum they will soon come to a focus.

Please bear my wife in mind-I mean the one you are to select for me. I will write and let you know when I expect to be at Panyma, and would like her to line me there, and be united at wunst without waiting till we get to the United States.
Yours, A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

The Public Lands.

and their associations, and their writings and speeches; and their grand theme is the poverty of the many, the superfluous wealth of the few, and the tendency of most modern institutions to promote this difference between them, and the amount and increase of crime and misery produced by this difference. Most of their assertions about the existence of crime and misery, about poverty as their cause, and existing institutions as promoting the cause, are true. But we do not subscribe to the morality or practicability of many of their remedial propositions. And while all this is staring every American legislator in the face, and while he continually arges that our own institutions are better than any others for perverting or mitigating these evils, we find American legislators doing their atmost to promote them, in the very thing, the public lands, in which they might operate most efficaciously for their prevention. We find them doing their utmost to throw the public lands into the hands of wealthy capitalists of the cities, or of trading, selfseeking politicians, and to keep them out of the hands of the poor. They sell millions of acres to rich capitalists, banks and public officers, at "government prices," well knowing that every acre thus sold will be doubled in price to the poor cultivator, and is bought by the speculator for no other purpose. Never had a government a more powerful engine for protecting the poor and restraining the rich, than ours has in the public lands. And never was a government more faithless to its trust with anything, than ours has been with this instrument. Every man, in voting for his rulers, Presidents,

Vice Presidents and members of Congress, and State Legislators who elect members of Congress, should look, with a steady eye, to the sale of the public lands to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding square mile, or section which contains six hundred and forty acres, to each purchaser. Within these limits, we wish that every man in our country without a farm, or a trade or business as profitable as a farm would be, would "vote himself a farm" of the public lands which are not yet sold. The millions of acres of these lands, divided into farms of six bundred and forty, or three hundred and twenty, or even one hundred and sixty acres, would afford an excellent home to the tens of thousands who now crowd our cities and large towns in poverty .- Pa. Ledger.

From the Ohio Statesman Printers and the Cholera.

The Board of Health of Cleveland, in giving an account of the cases of cholera in that city on the 2d inst., note the following:

"A boy was received into the Hospital last evening from Rose Alley in the stage of collapse-still liv-

In remarking on this case, the Cleveland Herald, under the head, "Humane and Heroic;" says:

"The boy mentioned in the report of the Board of Health was found by some young printers last evening, lying on the ground, nothing on but shirt and pantaloons, and in great distress. They kindly inquired into his condition, learned that he had been swimming in the lake, could get no further, and had laid down to die. A hand cart was obtained by the boys, into which they lifted the sufferer, and conveyed him as carefully as possible to the Hospital.

"Many men would have fled from the stricken orphan-but these lads with true courage and humanity nobly 'did as they would be done by. Judging the printers of Cleveland by those of Co-

nbus, though the conduct recorded above was highly praiseworthy, it is nothing more than we would have expected.

When first the cholera broke out in this city, several persons were altacked, and so great was the alarm that many could not procure belp. Victor Trevitt, Ben. Lincoln and Joseph Dillon, printers, then employed in this office, dropped everything and went to their assistance, and their conduct was followed by others, and our office was nearly depopulated by the journeymen being engaged, without fee or reward, save in the consciousness of performing their duty, in nursing the sick. The two former had seen death amid the flash of musketry and the charges of Urrea's cavalry on the field of San Jacinto, and they feared it not in the house of affliction, when life was to be saved. Day after day, and night after night, were these men engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick and the distressed, and by their kind and prompt attention, several lives, we have good reason for believing, were saved. In the performance of their duty, which they deemed they owed to their fellow-men, no danger could appal them.

During the time the cholera was most fatal, the printers of the Statesman office were at the call of all

who needed their services. Besides Lincoln, Dillon and Trevitt, Messrs. Morgan, Blake and others rendered important services. Our indefatigable carrier, too, (Mr. McCamish,) though not a printer, yet for his devotion should have been one, was ever ready to assist, and performed more than doctor's service. He fortunately had the experience of 1833, when the cholera raged first in Columbus, and then made himself a name for his attention to the sick and the destitute, and that fame suffered not by his conduct during the present sum-

During the past month, both Morgan and Trevitt, were attacked with the disease, incurred in over exer-